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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12  
per annum.

No. 16,875

號五十六月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
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Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
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COME AND INSPECT  
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## BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

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## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAD	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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**Formaxone**

The MINERAL WATER

THAT FILLS YOU WITH

INVIGORATING HEALTH.

**A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.**

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 500 feet in length.

Town Office, 48, CONSTITUTION ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 470.  
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
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## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

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AND

## GRILL ROOM

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day, mex.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"  
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### A FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

ENEMY FORCED TO ABANDON  
IMPORTANT GROUND.

LONDON, June 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We made a further advance to the east of Messines, and combined with the pressure of our southward front our attack compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of his first line, between the Lys River and St. Yves. We followed up the enemy closely and considerably progressed to the east of Hoegaert Wood.

We also gained ground near Capuaud.

We carried out several raids to the north of Baillecourt and to the south of Hoegaert.

#### EFFECTS OF THE MESSINES VICTORY.

LONDON, June 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that the effect of the victory at Messines continues to develop. The enemy withdrawal is extending to the south, and we now occupy the German front line trenches from Ploegsteert Wood to nearly midway to Armentieres.

German heavy shells generally, are falling from an "extreme" range, indicating that the enemy has withdrawn his big guns as far as possible, without actually putting them out of action. Our patrols are harassing the enemy as much as possible and we are steadily bombarding his new positions.

The country over which the Germans are now retiring is low and marshy, but, owing to the long drought, our progress is at present not difficult.

The strategic situation is assuming a phase full of the most interesting possibilities.

#### ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Navy had destroyed Zeppelin L.49 in the North Sea.

LATER.

It is officially announced that no survivors of the Zeppelin L.49 have been seen.

(We print the messages as received, but we imagine they both refer to one Zeppelin, and that the number of the ship is given erroneously in one of the telegrams.—Ed.)

LATER.

The Zeppelin, which was destroyed this morning, soon after it was attacked, burst into flames, fore and aft, broke in two and fell into the sea.

#### THE ITALIAN FRONT

##### ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, June 14.

An Italian official message states:—The enemy made a surprise attack on our new positions at Mount Ortigara, and on the Asiago Plateau. The surprise failed.

The enemy then attacked in force and with extreme violence, but was thrown back in disorder with heavy loss.

We frustrated several surprise attacks on the Julian front.

#### AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PARIS, June 14.

General Pershing has arrived.

#### TREACHERY AT LARISSA.

GREEKS OPEN FIRE ON FRENCH CAVALRY.

GREEK FORCE PRISONERED AFTER A FIGHT.

SALONIKA, June 14.

The operations in Thessaly were continued during Monday night. Ellassona and Timovo were occupied quickly, and Larissa was surrounded by cavalry on Tuesday morning.

The Greek General, Bulvas, said that there would be no resistance, but a Colonel treacherously ordered troops posted behind the barracks to fire. The French cavalry repelled the fusillade lasted till ten in the morning. Six French soldiers were killed and 20 wounded. The Greek casualties numbered 60, besides two Colonels, 51 officers and 200 men taken prisoners.

General Bulvas has been arrested.

#### THE COUP IN GREECE.

THE KING'S VALEDICTORY PROCLAMATION.

ATHENS, June 14.

King Constantine has issued a proclamation as follows:—

"Obedience, necessity and fulfilling my duty to Greece, I am departing from my beloved country with the heir to the Throne, leaving my son Alexander on the Throne. I beg you to accept my decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

#### FRENCH OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, June 14.

General relief is felt here and in Paris over the abdication of King Constantine. It is emphasised that by this, the Allies position at Salonika is immensely strengthened, while a great blow has been struck at German influence and intrigue in the Mediterranean.

French newspapers foreshadow the possibility of M. Venizelos ultimately becoming Premier. They also urge the internment of several of the leading hostile personages, who are still remaining at Athens.

#### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

##### PUNISHMENT FOR INSUBORDINATION.

PETERSBURG, June 15.

The Government has decreed that military insubordination, mutiny, desertion, refusal to fight or inciting others to refuse, shall be punished by penal servitude and the loss of all rights, including property.

#### AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

#### THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Mr. Camp, the President of the American Federation of Labour, has cabled to Mr. Duncan, the labour delegate of the American Mission to Russia, advising him to attend, if invited, the conference at Petrograd to consider the advisability of calling a world congress of Socialists and Trade Unionists.

The message continues:—"Of course, you will insist upon the acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy for every country and also the necessity that all people of each country living their own lives and working out their own destinies. America has entered the war to safeguard these principles, and American labour will fight for the destruction of autocracy and the restoration of the fundamental principles of democracy."

(Continued on Page 2.)

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM

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ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$1.00 per Annum delivered to Hongkong  
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## INTIMATIONS

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to date June 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 5 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 2nd March, 1927.

Drawings are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from that date to be added to the principal from that date.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be made to Petrograd and free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALE,

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

## BROADWOOD PIANOS

## NEW MODELS

## JUST RECEIVED SPECIALLY

## MADE

## FOR THIS CLIMATE

SOLE AGENTS

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16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322

## SILIMPON (SEBASTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIN HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers sailing at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN are carrying SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebastik Harbour), Priests and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Cowin Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1927

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## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

## EXPORTERS,

## SILK MERCHANTS,

## COMMISSION AGENTS.

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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS

HONGKONG

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

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in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and the suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

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A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.

D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, tafetta, plain fancy Voiles organza ivory wares and gold jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.

Indian-Persian-Central and Velvet Carpets reduced 50%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

D. CHELLARAM,

38-40 Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1844

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CORNEB BEEF

## AND

## CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

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**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Rheumatic and Gouty Affections. It is a powerful and safe medicine for the treatment of all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is also a valuable remedy for all cases of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Constipation. It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL-STEEL**  
**PILLS**

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location.

LL Electric Traction Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
Harbour, Bath and Sanitary Fittings.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

'VICTORIA'

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

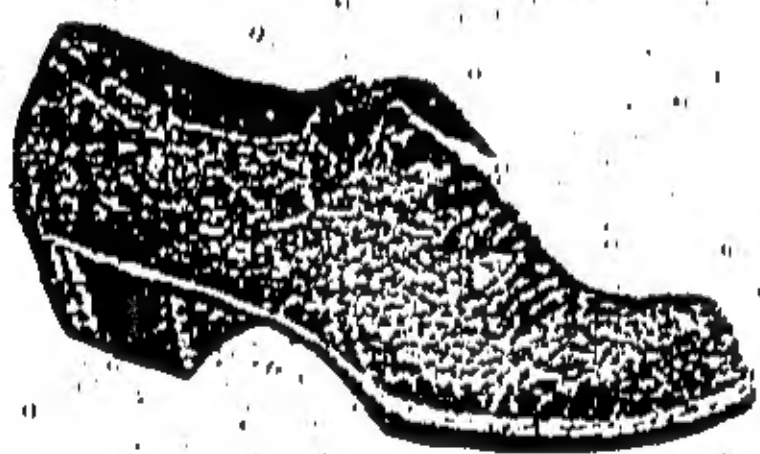
## JAPANESE MAKERS

## Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

## TO

## ORDER



## OHERRY &amp; CO.

## PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN-YAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher in Kowloon, Canton and Shanghai for ten years. He has a special method of teaching Chinese to Europeans and Americans, and is possessed of a first-rate knowledge of the Chinese language. Those who desire to learn the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 10, 12, Wellington Street, First Floor.

## 'CHINA MAIL'

## PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

## HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 50

## HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY

... 50

## NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

(By Rev. U. A. Bonbury, M.A.) ... 50

## Part II—Mammals and Birds

... 50

## Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes

... 50

## THE MISSIONS. STRANGERS

(History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

## CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

('Nam-Tar King' translate by E. J. Ellis) ... 20

## SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM

criticism ... 20

## WASHING BOOKS (for men)

... 20

The perfect end  
to a perfect day  
—a perfect  
"GARRICK."



This advertisement is issued by—

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## WELCOME TO AMERICA!

## THE HISTORIC CEREMONY AT ST. PAUL'S.

Who watches over Israel slumbers not nor sleeps.

That was the high and confident note of the solemn service to Almighty God in St. Paul's Cathedral in April 20th on the occasion of the entry of the United States of America into the great war for freedom.

For the Americans in London it was a service of dedication to the new crusade; for the peoples of the British Empire it was a service of thanksgiving. For both and for all engaged in the common cause it was a renewed asseveration of confidence that they are in the right, and that, as they are with God, so God is with them, and the end is assured.

One sentiment bound together a vast congregation drawn from many nations. The American flag, with its 13 stars of 48 States, and the Union Jack, with its emblems of four distinct nationalities now gathered into unity, stood side by side in front of the chancel, both movingly eloquent in their significance and reminder of complex and troubled history. Here they were at last and for the first time brought together in a spontaneous and natural alliance—so natural that of those present, Americans and Britishers, must have wondered that it had never occurred before. The United States had answered our old prayer!

To save the one true seed of freedom

Between a people and their ancient throne

That sober freedom out of which there springs

Our loyal passion for our temperate kings:

For, saying that, ye help to save mankind

Till public wrong be crumbled into dust.

And still the raw world for the march of mind,

Till crowds at length be sane, and crowns be just.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

The King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, and Princess Mary and other princes and princesses were surrounded not only by great British statesmen of famous names, like Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Bonar Law, by the Prime Ministers of overseas British Dominions and by great British soldiers like Lord French and Sir William Robertson, and lawyers like Lord Reading, but also by the American Ambassador, Dr. Fane, by Admiral Sims, representing the American Navy, and by many other American citizens. It was an impressive assemblage of the representatives of the Old World and the New, an assemblage which will be commemorated in history. One would have been glad, however, with posterity in distant prospect, to have missed the electric lights of which Wren as

little dreamed as he did of the Stars and Stripes, and which, under the pearly spring sky, could have been quite well dispensed with. Otherwise the great Englishman's majestic masterpiece never gave setting to a more sympathetic occasion. Refinement upon refinement, it rises from its cruciform base, in which London so often assembles, to its last refinement of all, the cross exalted among the clouds, which reminds us that the way of sacrifice, like the way of truth, is a solitary way, the way of pioneers.

Looking back upon this day, posterity will not see the cold stones to which Wren gave the passion of poetry, nor the earnest men and women from two continents whom they enshrined, in the light of Edison and Swan.

The sublimities of the 90th Psalm, though reduced to the rhythms of Dr. Watts, pretty much as the rollers of the Atlantic become the pretty waves of Blackpool Bay, or the mane of the British lion is disquised in the paper curls of the late Post Laureate, attained men's mind to high purposes and long views at the outset of the service, and the service to the end was on the same high level.

In such times as this one has to go back to the psalmist for expression and for reassurance. Yesterday we sang with the aged-old freshness and fervour, "He maketh wars to cease in all the world; He breaketh the bow and snapped the spear sunder, and burneth the chariots in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God." It might have been written in Fleet-street yesterday—if the psalmist had been still alive. There were thanksgivings that America had joined in "the defence of liberty, humanity and justice," and prayers for the guidance of both Britain and the United States. Before the sermon the immortal battle hymn, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," was sung with a martial spirit rare even in St. Paul's Cathedral, the church of soldiers, and there was especially an uplifting ring in the way in which the congregation expressed the last line, "As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

A SERMON OF PATRIOTISM.

One quoted sentence sufficiently indicates the character of the fine sermon preached by the American Bishop of the Philippine Islands, Dr. C. H. Brent—an intimate friend, by the way, of President Wilson—"England, thank God, is the mother of democracies and England's children come back to-day and pour their experience, an experience of a century and a half of independent life, with gratitude at the feet of their mother."

It was a sermon of American patriotism united with warm admiration of the cause for which Frenchmen and Englishmen have sacrificed so much.

As, said the preacher, is to be hunted from the earth like a wild beast, and this is a war to destroy war.

Our one-legged and one-armed soldiers, wearing little American flags, were a touching feature which should not be omitted from the picture. It was a proud day especially for the Canadians in khaki, divided in allegiance, as they are bound to be, between the Mother Country and the States with which they have so much in common. Many of them had tears in their eyes at the celebration of the alliance of the two countries not their own which they most admire.

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real rich red blood and  
plenty of it—in his body.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life,  
giving brain nourishing,  
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price—2/6 and 1/2 7/6

## YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE

both suffer if you are a victim to constipation. The remedy is



the little gentle-nature laxatives which dispel constipation, liverthres, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemists, or post from 50 cents the vital, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 20 South Union Road, Shanghai.

## INTIMATIONS

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Kept indefinitely.

## THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes: 1/6, 2/5 and 12/- (in England).

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ADULTYRE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.

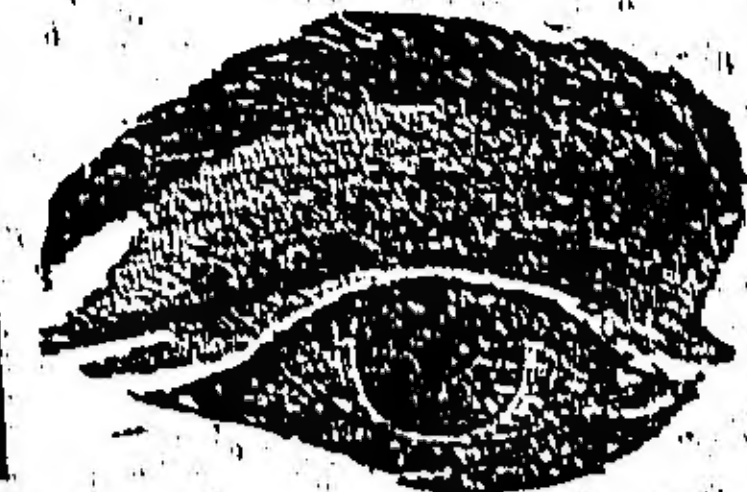
THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHEDS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHED	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE CLEARANCE	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	SIZE OF TIDE GAUGES	NEAPS
NO. 1 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
NO. 2 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
NO. 3 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
NO. 4 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
NO. 5 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
NO. 6 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
NO. 7 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
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NO. 9 DOCK, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	10
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## INTIMATIONS



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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

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HONGKONG &amp; MANILA.

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(Mitsubishi Co.)

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KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,

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Co.

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Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. B. Brown,

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For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

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No. 2, PRINCE STREET,

HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

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IRON STEEL METAL and HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron

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Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and

37, HING LOOKE STREET, (2nd Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.





## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
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"T.O.K.W.A.N." Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MILLION" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

### MONDAY,

the 18th June, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY &c.,  
Hammond Typewriter (Practically New) Clothing and Effects, Miscellaneous Goods.

One case "Creme de Reine".

Terms:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1917. 1848

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

### TUESDAY,

the 19th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

As follows:  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1917. 1845

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

### MONDAY,

the 18th day of June, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong viz:—  
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1850.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=5445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.40.  
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=375 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$27.6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

## STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or nerve force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from loss of strength or nerve troubles there is nothing that can equal Sargol for restoring the nerve cells and bringing strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of delicate, run-down, nervous people more than 200 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve-power from over-work, illness, or from business worries, Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those whose strength is below normal. If you are wondering if Sargol would actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—give Sargol a trial! And with your friends begging you for help, and your friends trying about your condition, why not do this now?

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as Boots Cash Chemists, Harrods, Selfridge's, Taylor's Drug Stores, Lewis & Buxton, and Wm. Whitely's. Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and by other leading dealers everywhere.

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

### SATURDAY,

the 16th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSignment of  
Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen, Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also  
A VARIED ASSORTMENT of  
Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinières, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkasan, Subsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And  
A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1840



## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

## WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.  
Price:—\$1.25 and 42c.

## AMERICA'S ARMY.

ITS NEW COMMANDER.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

Major-General John J. Pershing, who goes to France in command of the first division of American Regulars, is undoubtedly better qualified for the honour than any American General Officer. He is comparatively young, an excellent disciplinarian, and certainly holds the confidence of the Administration and the country. General Pershing graduated from West Point (the American Sandhurst) in 1885, and went into the cavalry. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he was still a lieutenant of cavalry, but during that year served temporarily in the Quartermaster Department. After the Cuban Campaign was over, he went to the Philippines, where he served as a Major of Volunteers. Reverting to the grade of captain in the 13th Cavalry in 1901, and his talents having already been recognised, Pershing was placed in command of an expeditionary force in the Island of Mindanao. This campaign was conducted with Pershing in sole command, all officers senior to him in the various regiments having been transferred to the garrison towns on the coast, the fighting one might say, having resolved itself into a Captain's and Lieutenants' war against the fanatic Moros of that country. At any rate, it was so successfully concluded that Pershing was promoted in 1904 to Brigadier-General from captain, "jumping" some nine hundred other officers in getting the distinction. This did not make him any too popular among those who had been passed over and, as a result, he was the object of a number of vicious intrigues, which, however, he managed to "stamp out" without any difficulty, pure merit and ability for once coming out on top.

General Pershing is now 57 years old, a tall, handsome man of athletic build with an iron jaw and a will to match it. He is greatly admired by, and has the undying loyalty of, all who know him intimately—except those whom he has tried and who have failed. His judgment of the men under him is based wholly on results: a waster, a slacker or a fool gets a short shrift and no mercy, regardless of his position or standing.

While still a Captain, General Pershing was with the Japanese armies in Manchuria as an attaché in 1904-1905, and after his remarkable promotion in 1906, commanded various army units until 1909, when he was placed in command of the troops in the Department of Mindanao, Philippines, and was also designated as Governor of the Moro Province, a position comparable with that of a Presidency Governor in India. During four years of strenuous work in holding two important positions at one time, Pershing successfully solved the Mahomedan problem, which always had threatened the peace of the whole Philippines and the conclusion of American plans for their self-government, by striking at the heart of the opposition when he ordered complete disarmament of the Moro people. His predecessors for ten years had failed to see that the keystone of success was this very thing. It cost some lives on both sides, but to-day the Philippines, from one end to the other, are enjoying a peace unknown for 300 years, and mainly because of the work of General Pershing, who made possible the present great progress of the Mahomedan section of the Islands.

From the Philippines, General Pershing went to the Mexican border in 1914, and into Mexico in 1916, in command of a punitive expedition against General Villa. The difficulties of this expedition can only be guessed at when we consider that all the Mexicans were against the Americans, while the latter were obliged to treat the Garza people with friendliness, and the problem of distinguishing the Garzaistas from the Villistas was a regular "Chinese puzzle." Let it suffice to say that General Pershing carried out President Wilson's plans most loyally and efficiently, and that his diplomacy, tact and statesmanship alone kept the United States from prosecuting an unjust war against a weaker nation and an already war-ridden, exhausted people. It is undoubtedly due to these same qualities, as well as to his military ability, that General Pershing has been picked to command the American Army in France. The Allies may well be satisfied with President Wilson's choice, and it is to be hoped that General Pershing will be left in command until the end of the war, and until a million or more men are under his direction fighting on this side of justice. He is only a Major-General—the American army has no higher grade at present—but it is quite likely that Congress will re-create the grade of Lieutenant-General and General, in order that American Commanders may hold a rank commensurate with the important part they will take in the final crushing of the Huns. Thus it is probable that Pershing will be the first American General since the days of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of headache, neuralgia, may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embalmation as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## PRISONERS OF THE TURK.

RED CROSS REPORT.

VISIT TO GENERAL TOWNSEND.

By the courtesy of the Director of the German Section of the International Prisoners Agency at Geneva the British Press has received copies of the two latest reports issued by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The first deals mainly with the officers' camps in Asia Minor where British, French, and Russian officers are in captivity, and gives some interesting particulars of the conditions in which they live. The second is an account of visits to the camps in Egypt, mainly those containing Turkish prisoners.

The inspection of the camps in Asia Minor was made by M. Alfred Boissier, and Dr. Adolphe Vischer, and lasted from October, 1916, to January, 1917. On arriving in Constantinople the visitors were received with great courtesy by high officials of the Turkish Red Crescent and by the Director of the Prisoners Agency, Izet Bey. They were given particulars of the work of the agency in preparing lists of prisoners and despatching parcels, and gave a tribute to the way in which the work has been carried out, while recording the fact that the delay in forwarding letters and parcels has often been due on the one hand to illegible writing and imperfect addressing, and on the other hand to the difficulties of transport. It was owing to the latter cause that the officers of the Kut Army, who arrived at Kustamuni in July, 1916, were obliged to wait for an indefinite length of time for parcels which were sent by Baghdad, Mosul, and other places. Izet Bey, who accompanied us on our mission, took measures to remedy this regrettable state of things, and proposed in the interest of the prisoners that henceforth the officers should be satisfied with two parcels and the soldiers with one parcel a month. By this means regular order will be established, and an end put to a number of complaints. On the 21st December, 1916, the Red Crescent despatched 1,000 parcels, the number sent up to date was 23,257.

With regard to the money sent to prisoners through the intermediary of the American Embassy, it is stated that four receipts are required, three of which go to the Embassy and the fourth to the Red Crescent. This money is not subjected to the fluctuations of exchange, and the prisoners, therefore, suffer no loss. The delegates speak in terms of approval of the charitable labours of the Turkish ladies who have opened a workshop for the benefit of victims of the war. On the 17th November last M. Boissier and Dr. Vischer went to Prinkipo, an island in the Sea of Marmora, to visit General Townsend. He is lodged in the Villa Hampson, which is admirably situated in the seclusion, and greatly praised for the thoughtful attention of the Ottoman authorities for his comfort. His Adjutant, Captain Morland, shares with him the vicissitudes of a captivity which the War Ministry has made every effort to soften in the most praiseworthy fashion. We passed the evening with these gentlemen, and returned to Constantinople during the morning of the next day. The delegates close this section of their report by referring to the admirable work done at Constantinople by Mr. Elkus, the American Ambassador, Mr. Hoffman Philip, the Counsellor of the Embassy, and Mr. Leavitt, the Secretary. These gentlemen have taken up the heavy task of organising help of all kinds, and supplies are sent every day to the camps. A building adjoining the Embassy is used as an office for the despatch and reception of the goods which are distributed according to the needs and requests of the prisoners. Every day the Embassy sends 40 parcels, of from 7 lbs. to 60 lbs. each, containing medicaments, clothing, caps, foot gear, preserves, tea, chocolate, preserved milk, razors, brushes, bedding, linen, etc.

OFFICERS IN THE BEST HOTELS.  
Dealing generally with the position of the prisoners, the delegates say that it must be recognised that the Turkish authorities had made serious efforts to alleviate the hardships of the captivity of the British, French, and Indian officers. They base this statement upon what they have seen. It is necessary to take into account the great difficulties which present themselves in a country where the means of communication are primitive, and the sanitary resources do not allow of the introduction of the refinement and comfort found in Europe. They go on to say—

In general the best hotels and private houses have been placed at the disposal of the British and French officers. With some exceptions the officers have not made any complaints as to their lodging and food. As for the soldiers, the question is different. We know that the Turkish soldiers are subjected to the same regime; they are content with very little, endure the greatest privations and are accustomed to the smallest amount of nourishment. The Europeans, principally those coming from Kut, have been so weakened by the marches across the desert that one can understand that their restoration to health would be rendered more difficult by an insufficient diet. When, as at Afum Kara Hisar, they have to work, their strength is taxed to an extent which is not in proportion to their power of resistance. This implies no blame upon the military authorities, but is the result of exceptional circumstances. It must be remarked that medical care given by experienced European doctors would be of the highest importance to patients. We have laid stress on this point in our reports, and have mentioned the expediency of repatriating to Europe all sick persons and invalids by means of exchange.

Although the delegates visited eleven depots—those at Bursa, Eski Shehr, Kutaya, Afum Kara Hisar, Konya, Yozgat, Kish-hehr, Yedig Kule, Fındık Hisar, Pasha, and Harlık, the last two being military hospitals. Of all the depots, the one which presented the best conditions was undoubtedly Eski Shehr, where there were 66 Indian Mahomedan officers, four doctors, and 30 ardeles. They were lodged in six of the best private houses in the town; the hygienic arrangements were good, and a variety of food was obtainable at reasonable prices. The delegates were unable to visit Kustamuni, but from a British officer who had been there they obtained information which was on the whole of a favourable character.

At Bursa, which was visited on the 21st and 22nd November, the delegates found fourteen British officers, and a doctor, General Griet, General Smith, and Captain Halford, were lodged at the Hotel Bristol; General Miles, General Delamain, General Hamilton, General Evans, Colonel Parry Majors McKenna Johnson, Walker and Penner, and Captains Hilbert and Golding were at the Hotel Ostranah. The officers made no complaints of their lodgings, but express a desire for more liberty of movement and for authority to make purchases in shops which suited them.

At Afum Kara Hisar there were on the 29th November 67 British officers, 492 British soldiers and 223 Indian soldiers. The quality of the food was satisfactory, but the quantity was rather too small. The delegates have received an assurance from the Turkish High Command that the prisoners shall not be obliged to work more than eight hours a day; they received it, they declared, exactly the same food as the Turkish soldiers. Ninety-eight British officers, including Drs. Bauges, Martin, and O'Farrell, were at Yozgat when the delegates visited that town on the 11th December. There were also thirty British soldiers acting as servants. A British doctor stated that the health of the prisoners was very good. The inspection of the camps of Turkish prisoners in France, Corsica, and Egypt, was made by Dr. F. Blanchot, M. F. Thormeyer, and M. E. Schoch in December and January last. They declare themselves extremely satisfied with the arrangements made by the British authorities for the housing, feeding, and clothing of the prisoners. The camps are situated in healthy spots, and as a result of the sanitary precautions and of systematic vaccination there have been no epidemics. Beyond the work of cleaning their quarters the prisoners dispose entirely of their time. Their discipline is excellent. After closely examining the situation, the delegates express their conviction that the various officials treat the prisoners with humanity and do all in their power to soften their lot.

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSY & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDALL STREET, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT  
The property consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyabolt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,332 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 30th day of April 1848.

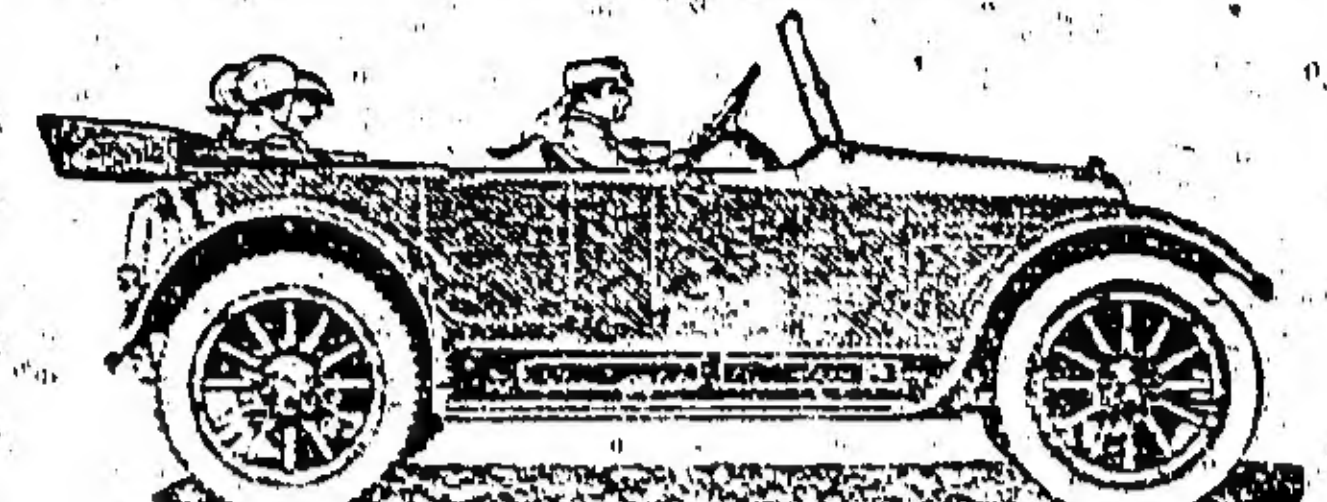
The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1917. 1748

## Willys-Overland Motor Cars

The Light Four-cylinder Touring Car

Model 75 B Touring Car Mex. Roadster \$2,400



## True Motoring Economy

There is integrity of value in every one of the Willys-Overland motor cars—the most comprehensive range of models ever manufactured by any one producer.

For most families we believe the Light Four-cylinder Overland represents just the right combination of the practical with the luxurious, to result in lasting satisfaction.

But the car in the Willys-Overland range of models best suited to your needs and your means is the car for you to buy with an eye to true economy.

Let us advise and help you in your selection. Call or write.

### A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS.

Big Four-Cylinder Overland. Light Six-Cylinder Overland.  
3-Passenger Touring Car. 3-Passenger Touring Car.  
3-Passenger Roadster. 3-Passenger Roadster.  
3-Passenger Touring Coupe. 3-Passenger Touring Coupe.  
3-Passenger Touring Sedan. 3-Passenger Touring Sedan.

Light Four-Cylinder Overland. Willys-Knight Models.  
3-Passenger Touring Car. 3-Passenger Touring Car.  
3-Passenger Roadster. 3-Passenger Roadster.  
3-Passenger Touring Coupe. 3-Passenger Touring Coupe.  
3-Passenger Touring Sedan. 3-Passenger Touring Sedan.

## THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

25 Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Trucks.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE. REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN JING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3





# WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF  
THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE No. 518.

## To-day's Advertisements

KONINKLYKE BAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE STEAMSHIP "S. LAUR"**  
Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 12th June, will be subject to demurrage.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on the 21st June, 1917, at 10 a.m.  
Claims against the steamer must be presented or written within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No fire insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.  
Bills of lading will be countersigned by JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.  
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

## THE CALENDAR.

### MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

King of Sweden's Birthday (1859).  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Bath Gowns, Towels, Gown, Cloth, Brass Ware, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

### General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, June 17.—  
Booker Hill Day, U.S.A.  
TUESDAY, June 19.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.  
9.05 p.m.—New Moon.  
FRIDAY, June 22.—  
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.  
SATURDAY, June 23.—  
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).  
Dragon Boat Festival.  
SUNDAY, June 24.—  
Midsummer Day.  
WEDNESDAY, June 27.—  
Entries close for third Gymkhana.  
THURSDAY, June 28.—  
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.  
MONDAY, July 1.—  
Dominion Day, Canada.  
SATURDAY, July 7.—  
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

## 'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

### SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic, or  
pain in the stomach when Cham-  
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy goes to the right spot and gives  
immediate relief. You cannot afford to  
be without it if you are subject to  
attacks of the kind. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

### THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

REUTERS' Correspondent at Peking tells us it is believed in the capital that the dissolution of Parliament will result in "serious complications," the southern provinces having intimated by telegram that they will not recognise the President's authority to dissolve Parliament. The President when he issued his mandate dissolving Parliament was not in ignorance of the attitude of the southern and western provinces to this demand on the part of the military leaders in the North, but on the other hand, he was faced with the immediate prospect of military action by them if he refused to comply with their demand, and, as he has told the provinces in a circular telegram, he issued the dissolution mandate in order to save bloodshed. He stood as it were between the devil and the deep sea, and he evidently came to the conclusion that the devil, personified by the Northern Tzuhs, was more to be feared than the deep sea, represented by the uncertain forces of opposition in the Southern Provinces. The Peking telegram we have been daily publishing in the *China Mail* during the past two or three weeks have shown how extremely reluctant the President has been to take a step manifestly fraught with possibilities of disturbance; though what the possibilities are cannot as yet be accurately estimated. Whether the strenuous opposition of Dr. Wu Ting-fang to the issue of the mandate of dissolution was inspired as much by the fear of consequences as by respect for the Constitution has not been disclosed, but he was doubtless well posted as to the Southern attitude in the crisis, and he perhaps more than most men in Peking, was able to gauge the possible developments of this hostility. During the past week or so revolutionary leaders like Li Lih Kwan and Tsen Chun Hsuan, prominently identified with the last revolt in the south-west provinces, have found their way back to Kwangtung. Some days ago a representative conference of the military and the public of Canton was held under the presidency of the new Military Governor to consider the situation in the North, or rather to discuss the project of raising a military expedition to the North to fight—and, of course, to conquer—the forces of the rebellious Tzuhs. The immediate result of the conference was the creation of an organisation for raising funds for the purposes of the Expedition. "Big funds" are necessary to carry out the plan which General Li Lih Kwan says he has conceived in co-operation with the Military and Civil Governors of Kwangtung, for the suppression of the Northern rebellion. What success will attend this effort we must leave it to time to show. Ever since the last revolution there has been a constant wall from the provinces about the eternal want of funds to pay the troops, and even to-day their pay is said to be still

"several months" in arrears. This debt, presumably, must be a first charge on any new funds which are forthcoming for the purposes of a military expedition, and we, therefore, conclude that there is not much prospect of funds being forthcoming to a sufficient extent as to make a military expedition to the North a practicable enterprise. Nevertheless, it is palpable that a grave situation is created by this manifestation of opposition to what is regarded as the overthrow of Republicanism in China. The interesting news is to hand in the cables to-day that President Wilson has addressed a Note to the Allied Powers regarding China, deploring the internal dissensions, urging the internal dissensions, urging the necessity for national unity, and also proposing that some form of joint declaration should be addressed to China.

### THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

#### A JOINT DECLARATION SUGGESTED.

LONDON, June 14.  
Reuters' understands that the United States has addressed a Note to the Allies regarding China, deploring the internal dissensions in China and urging the necessity for national unity, and also proposing that some form of joint declaration should be addressed to China.

#### THE PEKING CRISIS.

(Wah Tsz Yut Po's Service.)

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDS HIS ACTION.

SHANGHAI, June 14.  
The President, in an interview granted to a foreign newspaper correspondent, said he fully understood that the dissolution of Parliament was illegal, but he believed it was the only way to prevent bloodshed, protect foreign interests, and save China.

Another Hongkong Policeman Killed in the War.

A cable was received yesterday, announcing the death, whilst in action, of P. R. Edwards, formerly of the Hongkong Police.

Dr. Wu Leaves Peking.

PEKING, June 14.  
Dr. Wu Ting-fang left for Shanghai last night, to recuperate his health.

THE POSSIBILITY OF SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

PEKING, June 14.  
Chiang Chao-tung, the Chief of Police, has accepted the acting Presidential mandate dissolving Parliament.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

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The full text of America's friendly Note to China which the American Minister communicated to the Chinese Government on the 8th inst. is as follows:

The Government of the United States learns with the most profound regret of the dissensions in China and desires to express the most sincere desire that tranquillity and political co-ordination may be forthwith re-established.

The entry of China into war with Germany—or the continuance of the status quo of her relations with that Government—are matters of secondary consideration.

The principal necessity for China is to resume and continue her political unity, to proceed along the road of national development on which she has made such marked progress.

With the form of Government in China or the personnel which administers that Government, the United States has no interest only in so far as its friendship impels it to be of service to China.

But in the maintenance by China of one central united and above responsible Government, the United States is deeply interested, and now expresses the very sincere hope that China, in her own interest and in that of the world, will immediately set aside her factional political disputes, and that all parties and persons will work for the re-establishment of a co-ordinate Government and the assumption of that place among the Powers of the World to which China is so justly entitled, but the full attainment of which is impossible in the midst of internal dissension.

The second Ap Home in connection with the Wigwam Tennis Club, Kowloon, is to be held to-morrow from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

A Chinese money-changer, at the Star Ferry Wharf in Kowloon, has reported to the Police that one of his folk has absconded with \$650.

A Chinese coolie woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of a quantity of stone and earth having fallen on her whilst she was engaged in excavation work in Sands Street, West Point.

Ip Pan, a wealthy Chinese, more than 70 years of age, and one of the oldest rikshaw and truck proprietors in the Colony, died last night at his home, No. 11 Grosvenor Street. The deceased was a well-known character at the Magistracy as for many years he has regularly attended the Police Courts in answer to traffic obstruction summonses. The deceased never disputed the charges brought against him by the Police, and always paid his fines with a smiling face. Since the War, the deceased had been a generous contributor to War Charities.

Dr. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, who preached at the special American service in St. Paul's Cathedral, is a remarkable prelate, and forms a felicitous link with our new Allies. The son of a Canadian dignitary, he became a leading theologian of the American Church, in which he has repeatedly refused to exchange his arduous mission work for more important Bishopsrics, including that of Washington. The title of his present diocese has lent itself to the comic spirit during his visits to England. He is occasionally introduced as "Bishop of the Philippines," says *The Chronicle*, and the guests at a London dinner party were once startled by a luncheon announcing "the Lord Bishop of the Philippines."

Another Hongkong Policeman Killed in the War.

A cable was received yesterday, announcing the death, whilst in action, of P. R. Edwards, formerly of the Hongkong Police.

Dr. Wu Leaves Peking.

PEKING, June 14.  
Dr. Wu Ting-fang left for Shanghai last night, to recuperate his health.

THE POSSIBILITY OF SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

PEKING, June 14.  
Chiang Chao-tung, the Chief of Police, has accepted the acting Presidential mandate dissolving Parliament.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE WOUNDED IN EGYPTIAN HOSPITALS.

### GIFTS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General, forwards us the appended letter received this morning from the Postmaster-General of the Egyptian Post Office as being of interest to many persons both in Hongkong and in the coast ports who have been kind enough to send parcels of newspapers and periodicals to our wounded in the Egyptian Hospitals.

Mr. Ross mentions that all such parcels are transmitted by the Hongkong General Post Office free of charge.

General Post Office, Alexandria, 9th May, 1917.

DEAR SIR.—I trust you will be good enough to convey to the kind donors of books, magazines, etc., the appreciation that exists in the Army here of their presents which arrive very regularly.

When the Hospitals are full the literature reaches them through the British Red Cross Society. When there are few patients the United Services Welfare Society distributes it to the units in the field. There is no wastage and the books, etc., are sent to one or other of these Agencies the day they arrive.

With renewed thanks for your kindness in this matter—Believe me, Yours very truly,

(Sd.) N. R. BORTON,  
Postmaster-General,  
Egypt.

The Postmaster-General, Hongkong.

## NO DEARTH OF BOOTS.

### REASSURING TRADE STATEMENT ISSUED.

The following announcement has been issued from Leicester by the Presidents of the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives:

Our attention has been drawn to alarmist reports which have appeared recently in the public press predicting a shortage of supplies of boots and shoes for the civilian population in consequence of decreased production caused by depletion of labour and restrictions on importations of manufactured footwear and raw materials and accessories used in the trade.

We feel that these reports are probably prompted by a desire to inflame the necessary high prices of boots and shoes, and in order to reassure the public and remove any feeling of anxiety with regard to the sufficiency of necessary supplies for the civilian population we desire to make it known that the continuous home production of footwear will prove amply sufficient to meet the anticipated needs of the public, and whilst they may not always be able to obtain in the exact character and class of boot or shoe they require, they may be confident that suitable and reliable footwear will always be available.

## THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

### ALLIED CO-OPERATION HEMMING IN ENEMY.

LONDON, May 27.  
The following telegram appears in Japan papers:

Mr. Archibald Hurd, the well-known naval authority, in the "Daily Telegraph" discussing the submarine problem says—

"Never before has there been the co-operation at sea in the spirit which is now being exhibited. The British people will not fail to recognise the devotion to the common cause which is shown by the United States and Japan. They are acting as no Allies ever before acted. The naval authorities of Japan, who since the opening of the war, have done fine work in the Pacific, have now given further proof of their devotion by dispatching light craft half across the world to strengthen the combined forces which are keeping open the Mediterranean."

This co-operation must be in the long run prove of immense advantage to both the United States and Japan. It may be doubted whether the best navigation had any weight with either country, but it is a fact that if German submarines were to triumph, neither nation could regard its sea communication, which is essential to its economic state, as free from the threat of interruption.

"There is no reason to suppose that although the American and Japanese seamen are co-operating, any one section of a brain-wave materialising in an invention. On the other hand, much is to be hoped from their assistance."

"It is no slight gain that Japanese, with their unique war experience, and their distinctive point of view, should be co-operating in the study of this problem."

During the war in the Far East seamen throughout the world were filled with admiration for the competence, resourcefulness and courage of the Japanese sailors. The concentration of the trained seamen of the Allied navies on this predominant sea problem means that many minds with various characteristics will be brought to one focus by a common experience. Apart from the devices which may be evolved, the remedy for the menace, as the younger American officers agree, is "the gradual hemming in of Germany's submarine craft." That involves the use of many thousands of small vessels as well as the arming of every merchantman.

"Now that the resources of the five fleets of the Allies are in a varying measure available, the suggestion of setting back the German submarines and forming a great concentration in the neighbourhood of their bases, may not prove impossible."

Everything depends upon the extent to which the Allies realise the situation, and the importance of co-operating to the fullest possible extent to inflict on Germany an overwhelming defeat."

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### A DISHONEST COMPRAHORE.

A Chinese comprahore was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood this morning, with embezzling the sum of \$2,500; the property of the Wong Kee Company.

Inspector Brazil stated that the defendant had been employed as a comprahore on one of the Wong Kee Company's steamers, and whilst the vessel was in port in Yokohama on May 25th the defendant absconded with \$2,500 of the firm's money. Later the defendant returned to Hongkong and was seen by the complainant, the manager of the Wong Kee Company, and subsequently arrested by the Police.

The defendant, who admitted the theft, said that he had gambled away the stolen money. Upon his return to the Colony he informed the complainant that he would make good the firm's loss as soon as possible.

After evidence was given by the complainant, His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

## AMMUNITION WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, a Chinese, who had just arrived in the Colony from America, was fined \$15 for being in possession of eighteen rounds of revolver ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GUNPOWDER.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning an unemployed coolie was charged with being in unlawful possession of 24 lbs of black gunpowder.

Sergeant Shear stated that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese detective with the powder in his possession.

The defendant said that he made the gunpowder at Kowloon Tong, and had intended to use it for blasting stones.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, with the alternative of one month's hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the gunpowder.

## AN ALLEGED FORGED ORDER.

Two Chinese boatmen yesterday entered the office of the Wing On Company and presented an order for payment of \$117 on goods purported to have been delivered to the Wing On Company's godowns.

The sheriff received the order recognised it as a forgery and had the two boatmen detained. He then summoned the Police and the two men were taken into custody.

Inspector Brazil explained the circumstances of the case to Mr. Wood this morning and the two defendants were remanded for one week.

## ATTEMPTED TO EXPORT SILVER DOLLARS.

The Chinese tally-clerk on the s.s. *He On* who pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to export 1,000 Hongkong silver dollars from the Colony was fined \$100 by Mr. A. Dyer Ball this afternoon.

His Worship ordered that the 1,000 silver dollars be confiscated.

## CLAIM ON A POLICY OF MARINE INSURANCE.

### A COLOMBO APPEAL CASE.

Judgment was delivered on May 25 by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ennis, and Mr. Justice Shaw in the case from the Colombo District Court in which T. A. J. Noorhai & Co. sued the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. The plaintiffs brought this action to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 5,130.30 on a policy of marine insurance, dated 21st November, 1914, in respect of a consignment of balam rice shipped from Singapore to Colombo by the s.s. "Ural."

The District Judge awarded the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 4,998.55 and the defendants appealed.

The Chief Justice held that the onus *probandi* was upon the plaintiffs. His Lordship's opinion they have failed to discharge it and were not entitled to judgment, unless the defendants could be said to have expressly or tacitly abandoned their right to have such affirmative proof adduced. His Lordship set aside the judgment under appeal and directed judgment to be entered up dismissing the plaintiffs' action with the costs of the action and of the appeal.

Mr. Justice Shaw held that the action cannot succeed because the plaintiffs have entirely failed to prove either that the loss occurred owing to "perils of the sea," or that the cargo was shipped in good condition. In His Lordship's opinion the appeal should succeed. His Lordship set aside the judgment under appeal and entered judgment for the defendant company with costs.

Mr. Justice Ennis held that the finding that the damage was caused by sea water led to the natural presumption that it was "by perils of the sea." In the absence of an issue as to the state of the consignment at the time of the shipment, the impossibility of separating the dry cargo from the water was a strong factor in deciding that the damage was caused by sea water. His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

## INDRAGIRI RUBBER.

### COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The report of the Indragiri (Sumatra) Rubber and Gutta-percha Company, Limited, states that the net profit for the year ended by the November 30th, 1916, amounts to \$71,697, which has been transferred as dividend to the company's profit and loss account. To this must be added the balance, amounting to \$727, brought forward, bringing the total available for distribution to \$72,424.

The directors recommend that the amount be dealt with as follows:—Transfer to development reserve account, \$35,000; dividend of 15 per cent. on fully-paid shares, \$33,750; dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on partly-paid shares from June 15 to October 31, 1916, \$3,674; carry forward, \$1,150.

The balance of the shares transferred by the vendor to the trustee on behalf of the company to be dealt with for the benefit of the company were sold during the year at a price of \$15 per share. The directors recommend that the amount of \$1,509 standing to the credit of compensation fund account be transferred in reduction of the book value of the plantation.

The following is a comparison of figures for the past three years:—Number of trees in bearing at October 31: 1915-16, 21,935; 1914-15, 23,635; 1913-14, 41,500. Total output: 1915-16, 53,373 lbs.; 1914-15, 70,860 lbs.; 1913-14, 113,094 lbs. Average yield per tree per annum: 1915-16, 2.43 lbs.; 1914-15, 3.01 lbs.; 1913-14, 2.69 lbs. Average gross selling price per lb.: 1915-16, 1s. 9d.; 1914-15, 2s. 0d.; 1913-14, 1s. 11d. All-in cost per lb.: 1915-16, 1s. 11d.; 1914-15, 1s. 11d.; 1913-14, 1s. 11d. Net profit per lb.: 1915-16, 8d.; 1914-15, 1s. 0d.; 1913-14, 8d. The manager estimates a crop of 200,000 lbs. for the current financial year. The area under gutta-percha has remained without cultivation during the year and the majority of the trees are surrounded by heavy blukar. The prices obtained for the leaves has not warranted much expenditure under this heading.

## CHINESE LOAN FINANCE.

### IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY AMERICAN BANKER.

Before leaving Peking on Monday 14th inst. John J. Abbott, the representative of the Continental Commercial Bank of Chicago, expressed himself as follows to the representative of the *Peking Gazette*:

As you understand, we came to China for two purposes. The first object was to clear up any misunderstanding about the security which the Government through the Chinese Ministry of War, had given the Continental and Commercial for the \$5,000,000 loan made last November. I am very glad to assure you that the action of the Chinese Government in this connection has been extremely satisfactory, and all questions regarding any other conflicting claims against the particular revenues assigned as such security, have been rendered unimportant by the assignment of adequate and satisfactory additional security, which was done on May 14.

The second object of our visit was to discuss with the Chinese Government the matter of an additional loan to the Government for industrial purposes. We have gone into this matter quite fully with the Representatives of the Government, and have satisfied ourselves that the Chinese Republic has ample source of revenue, and that it will be a comparatively simple matter to so organize and administer some of those revenues as to afford to the Chinese Government an opportunity to borrow from the Banking interests which we represent, such amounts as will enable the Government to meet the pressing requirements of China for industrial and economic development, and at the same time to insure to the Government an adequate and satisfactory annual revenue for government purposes without increasing the economic burdens on the people.

We are assured that our suggestions have appealed to and impressed the representatives of the Government, and we trust that a real service has been rendered to China in this connection. While the present disturbed conditions have seemed to render it inexpedient to attempt to carry these negotiations to a conclusion at this time, we feel that substantial progress has been made, and we have informed the representatives of the Chinese Government that whenever we are advised that the present disquieting internal political conditions have been sufficiently adjusted, we will be prepared to resume these negotiations either in Peking or at Washington, as our other engagement may require.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.

Banks..... 700 sellers

Unions..... 880 ss. & s.

Douglases..... 88 buyers

Steamboats..... 174 buyers

Def. Indos..... 108 sellers

Star Ferries..... 204 sales

China Sugars..... 101 sales

Malabon..... 304 sales

Hkong Wharves..... 20 sales

Docks..... 176 nominal

Humphreys..... 6.20 sales

Cemments..... 7.10 buyers

Hkong Electric..... 40 buyers

Hkong Ropes..... 274 buyers

Hkong Trams..... 04 sales

Watsons..... 6.10 sellers

Powells..... 04 sellers

Two Cottons..... 70 sales

King Yiks..... 117 buyers

Shanghai Cottons..... 132 buyers

Yangtzeopos..... 6.04 buyers

Shanghai Docks..... 804 buyers

Railway..... 207 buyers

Ural..... 207 nominal

Shanghai..... 207 nominal



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

### MUNITIONS EXPLOSION AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

LONDON, June 14. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that 50 people were killed and many were injured in the explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne (Lancashire).

LATER. The explosion was at a privately owned works. Much damage was done to neighbouring mills, workshops and dwellings.

### AMERICA'S FLAG DAY.

### NOTABLE ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 14. President Wilson, on "Flag Day," delivered an address in the Washington Monument grounds. He warned the American people that Germany, having carried out the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, was intriguing for peace with the object of securing her aggressions. He emphasised that the peace of which the Wilhelmsstrasse had been talking, for over a year, was not a peace upon Germany's own initiative, but upon the initiative of nations over which Germany now thought she had the advantage. A little of this peace talk, said President Wilson, had been private, but most of it had been public, and it had come to him through all sorts of channels and in all sorts of guises, but Germany's terms had never been disclosed.

### RUSSIA'S TREATIES WITH THE ALLIES.

### AN INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PERGEM, June 14. The Cabinet has discussed a Note which is being sent to the Allies immediately, regarding calling an Inter-Allied Conference to examine jointly the various treaties between the Allies.

### STATE PURCHASE OF THE LIQUOR TRADE.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

LONDON, June 14. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had decided to appoint commissioners to settle terms for the State acquisition of the liquor trade, either during the war or after the war.

The Government favoured the acquisition, but the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering the matter before anything is settled.

### GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, June 15. Newspapers generally express satisfaction at the prospect of General Smuts joining the Cabinet. The Morning Post states that everything depends upon the decision of the Union Government.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 14. The silver market is steady.

### THE LOST "BREMEN."

Information reaching the New York World from confidential sources, seems to establish the fact that the German commercial submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, was lost in her first attempt to make an American port. Scores of conflicting reports about her have been circulated. The one definite known fact is that she left Germany for America in July last year and never arrived there. Valuable securities said to have been consigned to Messrs. Speyer and Co., were in the Bremen's cargo when she started for the United States. These securities, according to The World, were insured in the American Surety Company. Their value is placed at £40,000. Messrs. Speyer and Co. are reported to have called on the surety company to make good the loss of the securities which disappeared with the Bremen. In order to do so it became necessary to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the German submarine had been lost. This the representatives of the banking house are believed to have done.

### BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention, such "acute colic" may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE AIR RAID.

### HARROWING SCENES AT A SCHOOL.

LONDON, June 14. Considering the shower of bombs, including aerial torpedoes, in the populous districts, there were some miraculous escapes. For instance, tenements, inhabited by at least 2,500, had thousands of windows smashed, a hole was made in the roadway, etc., but there was not a single fatality. "Bombs" fell on a school without exploding. Also, in the vicinity of another school, where the children, marshalled in the yard on the alarm being given, kept singing while the raid was in progress. All escaped scathless, but there were harrowing scenes at an East End school, where a bomb penetrated the roof, killing a girl on the top floor, several boys in the senior class on the next floor, and then exploded in the infant room on the ground floor, scattering 64 infants, and including the forms and tables to a chaotic mass. Two women teachers uninjured, but, covered with blood, worked heroically recovering the dead and injured. Many of the latter were limbless.

### ESTIMATED CASUALTIES.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, stated he estimated that the number of killed was between 80 and 100, and that 400 were injured.

### OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 14. It is officially announced that the casualties in the air raid now total 55 men, 16 women and 26 children killed, and 223 men, 122 women, and 64 children injured. There was no military or naval damage.

### AN ALLIED AIR RAID.

AMSTERDAM, June 14. The *Algemeen Handelsblad* states that during the night of the 4th June several squadrons of enemy aircraft bombed places between the Moselle and the Saar.

### SERIOUS MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

LONDON, June 14. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that there was a serious munitions explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne, and that there were numerous casualties.

### FRENCH CAVALRY ENTER LARISA.

LONDON, June 14. A French official report states that the French cavalry entered Larissa at six o'clock on Tuesday morning.

### A WEEK'S BRITISH CAPTURES.

7,342 PRISONERS. LONDON, June 13. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our total captures since 7th June are now 7,342 including 145 officers, 47 guns, 242 machine-guns, and 60 trench mortars.

We drove off a raiding party this morning north westward of Lens. We brought down, yesterday, three German aeroplanes and drove down two others. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down one German aeroplane inside our lines. All our machines returned safely.

### BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

### REASON FOR INCREASE IN LOSSES.

LONDON, June 13. The Admiralty announce that the arrivals for the week were 2,767, and the departures 2,822. Twenty-two vessels over 1,600 tons and 10 under were sunk. Twenty-three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and six fishing-boats were sunk.

LATER. The increase in the sinkings is to be expected, and is attributed to the return of the submarines, which were refitting. Hence, no depression has been caused by the returns, which are still below those of the enemy's most active weeks.

### A GERMAN DIPLOMAT'S TOUR.

AMSTERDAM, June 14. The German diplomat von Henning has returned to Berlin from a political mission extending over two years in Australasia.

The diplomat visited Persia, Afghanistan, Turkistan and China, returning via North America and Norway. The *Koelnische Volkszeitung's* Berlin correspondent states that von Henning had an important diplomatic mission to the Amir. The political, economic, and scientific details of the mission will certainly arouse the deepest interest when they can be published after the war.

### GENERAL GURKO'S SUCCESSOR.

PETROGRAD, June 14. General Dinkov, ex-Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed to Supreme Command on the Western Front, in succession to General Gurko.

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

April 25.

### LIBERAL SPLIT IN EDINBURGH.

An extraordinary amount of interest was shown about the filling up of the coming vacancy in the representation of South Edinburgh. It agitated the the Lobby of the House of Commons quite as much as it did the constituency immediately concerned. Of the two, indeed, the Lobby was the more deeply stirred. Under the surface, the real trouble was the ever smouldering antagonism between the Asquith and Lloyd George sections of the Liberal party. It was common knowledge that Major Lyell, while nominally resigning on the grounds of ill-health, he is suffering from shell shock, really desired to provide a seat for Sir George McCrue, who had been nominated Chief Liberal Whip on the Government side of the House. Some trouble arose in the Edinburgh Liberal Executive, the wipemakers made themselves peculiarly prominent, and the old cry was raised that the constituency must not be bossed by the "headquarters at Westminster." Mr. Lloyd George might, in the circumstances of the party strife, have hoped for the assistance of Mr. Asquith. Indeed, an appeal was made to Mr. Asquith to give the Edinburgh Executive some guidance. But the result compels the belief that Mr. Asquith refused to intervene. The Executive openly ignored the wishes of Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal half of the Government, and chose Sir Edward Parrott as their candidate for the coming vacancy. Of course they passed a formal motion of "heartfelt sympathy" with the Government policy in their presentation of the war, but at the same moment they delivered a blow at the Government which will have more than a local range.

Mr. Asquith, at any rate, must realise what all this means. It cannot be without a repulsive effect upon the relation of parties in the House of Commons and in all the contingencies of the country. It is in spirit, if not in letter, a breach of the party truce. And this seems certain, that the Prime Minister must be driven, sooner or later, to fight the Liberal party machine which in its present hands has proved itself unfriendly to him. The situation would have been a pleasant one had Sir George McCrue obtained the seat. As Lloyd George, Whip he would have faced Mr. John Gulland, the Asquith Whip—and they are both Edinburgh men; have graduated in the same school of public life, the Edinburgh Town Council; and know each other to the last inch. We will therefore miss some lively skirmishing between them, and some spicy personal encounters.

Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons that Sir George McCrue had not been appointed Chief Whip is not inconsistent with the facts as they are known. Sir George was offered the post if he could find a seat, and the appointment, as a matter of fact, was not made until that necessary preliminary was arranged. His failure to fulfil the only condition upon which the appointment could be given to him obviously cancelled the offer, and Sir George must remain at the Local Government Board.

Major Lyell, who, as already stated, tendered his resignation of south Edinburgh in order to facilitate Sir George McCrue's appointment to the Whip's office, has not yet applied for the Children Hundreds. It is suggested that while he was prepared to resign for Sir George McCrue, he is disinclined to make way for any one else.

Sir Edward Parrott, the nominee of the Liberal Executive, is editor of the publishing house of Messrs Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh, and has contributed largely to the publications of the firm.

### MR. HENDERSON ADDRESSES RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

PETROGRAD, June 14. The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson addressed four thousand soldiers and explained the British point of view. Mr. Henderson had a splendid reception.

### THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

LONDON, June 14. The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour upon the late Major Redmond.

### FRENCH TRIBUTE.

LONDON, June 14. The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour upon the late Major Redmond.

### THE NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

LONDON, June 14. It is stated that Lord Rothermere will be appointed Food Controller.

## A SCOT IN FRANCE IN 1815.

At the present moment, British troops are almost within abetting distance of an ancient city which has a peculiar prominent place in our war annals. At Cambrai not only will they be retraversing the line of the immortal Retreat from Mons, but they will also be establishing themselves in a city which, for two years and five months after Waterloo, was the headquarters of Wellington in his capacity as Commander of the Allied Army of Occupation. Cambrai was taken by escalade six days after Waterloo, on the same day Louis XVIII. joined Wellington's Staff at Le Cateau. The period of Wellington's command at Cambrai is perhaps one of the most glorious of his career. He defeated Blucher's Hunnish schemes to destroy Paris, and the Prussian proposal to dismember France. He persuaded the Allies to pool their claims, and, pending the satisfaction of these, to occupy the northern fortresses. In the position of arbiter to which he was appointed by all the Governments interested, he negotiated loans for France, modified the various demands, and managed things so well that the Army of Occupation, which at Wellington's instance had been reduced from a million men to 150,000, only stayed in France for two of the five years agreed upon, and was disbanded in November 1817.

The spirit of just and moderate consideration displayed by Wellington and the British Army after Waterloo, is reflected in the letters of a Scottish soldier in the British Army of Occupation which have come into the hands of the "Glasgow Herald." The writer was David Brotherton, colonel-charge of the 8th company, 2nd battalion, Royal Sappers and Miners. He was a man of humble station, with a sister "in service," but his orthography and sentiments are a fine testimony to Scottish education a century ago. Writing from Paris on July 18, 1815, he describes the hurried departure from England and the landing at Ostend, the journey by canal to Ghent, and the march to Brussels, where he arrived on "the day on which the most dreadful battle was fought." Apparently he took no part in it, but he was employed in the advance to Paris. "Paris," he cautiously remarks, "seems to be a beautiful city, but the inhabitants cannot bear the sight of any soldier except English, to whom they are in general very friendly,"—having realised, probably, that the British were their only protectors against the pillagers from over the Rhine. The real decisiveness of Waterloo had evidently not quite dawned upon the Army, for Brotherton is pessimistic about the future, and hopes "the Almighty will soon interpose a step to the horrors and devastations of war."

All the other letters are written from Calais, a village about three miles from Cambrai. Brotherton's company was employed in repairing the fortifications round Cambrai. In February 1816 he notes his promotion to colonel-charge, with 3s. 0d. a day, and a shilling a day extra when "employed." His company was billeted on the inhabitants, lived "en famille" with them, and at first found them "very agreeable." By 1817, he had become critical, found the village dirty, the winter mud unspeakable, and the inhabitants ignorant, speaking "miserable" French, and caring for nothing but the "dear dear" "Argent." But he reproved himself for "discontent" "inconsistent with the character of a soldier, who ought to be satisfied" when he is in any measure comfortable. His remarks on the unpopularity of the Bombers show him a true observer, and there is topicality in his references to the bad weather and the poor harvests that added to Europe's burden of the long war. In their honesty and naturalness, too, and in the affection they express, these letters resemble the average soldier's letter of to-day. But they are definitely "dated" by an oppressive seriousness and the absence of graphic detail. Instead of humour and incident, we have long, tedious passages of religious moralising, threaded on Biblical quotations. The philosophy of the writer, and to a large extent of the majority of Scottish people a century ago, is summed up in a sentence in his last letter:—"We are not sent into the world to live, but only to prepare ourselves for a life that shall never end; and O that we could live as strangers and pilgrims on this earth!" Probably it is the absence of this hectic other-worldliness from the letters of our modern soldiers—their consciousness that the life they are prepared to lay down is man's precious opportunity—that marks most decidedly the "change twixt now and then."

## PERSONALIA.

Sir William Robertson, Dunfermline, Chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association, is the new Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire, in succession to the late Lord Elgin. The Duke of Montrose will again be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. All the pre-war State ceremonial associated with the sittings of the Assembly will be dispensed with. Commander Gordon Campbell, D.S.O., R.N., who has received the V.C., is a son of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Campbell, C.B., late Argyle and Bute E.G.A., and cousin of Major Sir John B.S. Campbell, Bart. of Ardnamurchan, and of the Royal Scots.

## NO INCREASE.

While shopping a lady overheard the cashier remark that "They have not gone up since the war began." The lady, worried and careworn with her efforts to make 20s. go as far as it used to do in happier times, turned eagerly to the cashier. "Oh, do tell me," she cried, "What has not gone up since the war began?" "My wages, madam," was the witty reply.

## CERNINGNESS AT THE FRONT.

The relationship between battalions of the same regiment sometimes evokes touching episodes. Writes a Leuchlan Maclean War, C.F. with the Gordons. For instance, as we drew near the lines after a long march, we saw a host of killed fellows running through a field towards the muddy head, where they lined up on either side to wait our coming. It was our first battalion, who had just come out of a very stubborn fight. Somehow it did bring the lump to one's throat as we walked through those welcoming lines of brave fellows, our brothers of the tattered, with many a bent face among them. Their pipes took their place at our head, and played us along the road for Auld Lang Syne. It must be very difficult for "frem'd folk" to understand the Scottish heart away from home.

"You Scots are funny," said a man to me. "It would not matter much to me, an Englishman, who was in the camp, but if there's a Scottish an', where you fellows are beside him, having a crack, in no time." John Tamson's bairns do not forget easily the things that make home homely, no matter what waters have flowed and ebbed since last they saw the old land.

In an account of the billets, Mr. Watt says that in one place they occupied a farm house which was an old chateau; and a great sappy manure heap steamed where the lawn had been in other days. One had to be careful in the dark, as the projecting steps left only a very narrow space between them and the savoury slough. One night we heard somebody leave the kitchen, talking, evidently to a visitor, and then there were loud shouts, followed by some military idiomatic reflections on things in general, and French madden in particular. My servant entered for instructions. One needed smelling suits for the interview. "Where have you been?" I asked. "I the midden," he said; "but I managed to keep the other fellow undermost, and got off best." I was sorry for the billet companions of that other fellow.

"THE BIG MAN" AND "THE BOY." Brian Brooke does not sound like a Scots name, but the wearer of it was born in Aberdeenshire. In that country-side he will long be remembered for himself, and by a much wider world for the book of very fine poems just published,—"remembered," we say, for unhappily he is one of the many of our young men who have given their lives on the battlefields of the Continent. He came of a family of soldiers, but was unable to pass the medical examination for the Army; and when he left Clifton College he trained for Colonial life in Gordon's College, Aberdeen. His holidays he spent roaming the country as a vagrant piper. At the age of 18 he went out to settle on land bought by his father in British East Africa. There he was the friend of the natives, and became an authority on their customs, earning the name of "Korongo," or "The Big Man." Among the Europeans he was known as "The Boy." After two years he went to a Ceylon plantation at the desire of his family, but he did not like the life, and returned to British East Africa. The news of his brother's death brought him home, and he obtained a commission in the Gordon Highlanders. In 1916 he went to France, and there met his death after having been mentioned in despatches for gallantry. Brooke's verse is vivid and virile; it breathes the spirit of the woods and sings again and again of the fascinating figure of the ne'er-do-well and the outlaw. "I have only one great possession," he wrote; "that is youth, and it is slipping away from me." But before that youth slipped away in the great war he did great deeds and has left behind him a brave volume.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R. DETAIL. On duty from the morning of Sunday the 17th June to the morning of Sunday the 24th June "B" Coy. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer and Lieut. G. C. Moxon. Next for duty H.K.V.O.

## PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, 18th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Tuesday, 19th instant:—"A" and "B" Coys. on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Wednesday, 20th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Thursday, 21st instant:—Signalling Section. The Whole Section will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at monument 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Friday, 22nd instant:—"A" and "B" Coys. and recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Saturday, 23rd instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Sunday, 24th instant:—8.15 a.m. Artillery Battery at Blako Pier and proceed by launch for sub-calibre practice. Dress: Khaki drill jackets and trousers and helmets. Monday, 25th instant:—8.30 a.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kennedy Road Range. Tests of Elementary Training Grouping (Min. Ammun.) 8.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery. 8.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scout Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction. 8.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Scout Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction. 8.30 p.m. Centre Section and Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Coy. on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training. 8.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. O.S.M. Mitchell, Corp. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend. 8.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre. 8.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery. On duty 24th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 25th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 26th instant, Right Section M.G. Co. On duty 27th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 28th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 29th instant, Right Section M.G. Co. On duty 30th instant, Scouts Company. Orderly Officer from 24th to 30th inst., Lieut. Lindell.

## "C" MEN FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

In view of the fact that the conditions of service behind the lines in France are no more arduous than those obtaining at home, it has been decided to modify the definition of category C. states Mr. Mac-Therson on behalf of the War Office. Mr. Jowett, who raised the question asked:—"If 25 men are being sent abroad, a C. man has hitherto been classified for home service only—i.e. garrison or labour unit, or for sedentary work. This is the first indication that the War Office is to employ these men overseas."

# CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS. Apply over the Corn until a thick pollicio or skin formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

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WATERPROOF! CHEAP! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF! "MALTHOID."

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## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Major D. Macdonald, V.D.

Gr. J. E. White is granted leave for the duration of the war from 9th June, 1917. Pte. R. H. Sharp is granted 8 months' leave from 12.3.17. Gr. A. Forbes is granted 2 months' leave from 9.6.17. Spr. E. M. Sleight is granted 9 months' leave from 9.6.17. Pte. J. H. Scott is granted 19 days' leave from 12.6.17. Spr. R. J. Rawlinson is granted 2 months' leave from 16.6.17. TRANSFERRED. Spr. F. Moade is transferred from Engineer Company to Civil Service Company, dated 16th instant.

ATTACHED. Pte. A. H. Compton is attached to Belchers "B" Section dated 8.6.17. ENGINEER COMPANY. Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 17th to 20th instant is posted at Headquarters.

REFERENCE. Corps Order No. 4 of 8.6.17, Corp. A. J. J. Martin's promotion should date from 11.8.16, instead of as stated therein.

## PARADES.

Sunday, 17th instant:—8.15 a.m. Artillery Battery at Blako Pier and proceed by launch for sub-calibre practice. Dress: Khaki drill jackets and trousers and helmets. Monday, 18th instant:—8.30 a.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kennedy Road Range. Tests of Elementary Training Grouping (Min. Ammun.) 8.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery. 8.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scout Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction. 8.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Scout Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction. 8.30 p.m. Centre Section and Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Coy. on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training. 8.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. O.S.M. Mitchell, Corp. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend. 8.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre. 8.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery. On duty 24th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 25th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 26th instant, Right Section M.G. Co. On duty 27th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 28th instant, Scouts Company. On duty 29th instant, Right Section M.G. Co. On duty 30th instant, Scouts Company. Orderly Officer from 24th to 30th inst., Lieut. Lindell.

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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, AND MARSEILLES.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
"MEXICO MARU" ..... Leaving June.  
"HAWAII MARU" ..... Leaving July.FORMOSA LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"KALIO MARU" ..... Sunday, 17th June, at Noon.  
"SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 21st June, at 8 a.m.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.  
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Duque de Alcala, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS  
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.M. HIGUCHI, Manager.  
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Joint Service

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL

"PRINSES JULIANA" ..... 26th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

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## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK, via

PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

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## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL &amp; S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

1st TOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe &amp; Yokohama ..... 14th June

For sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

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## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
SHANGHAI ..... June 17, Daylight.  
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ..... June 17, Daylight.  
SWATOW & BANGKOK ..... June 17, Daylight.  
SHANGHAI ..... June 18, at 4 p.m.  
TIENTSIN ..... June 21, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ..... June 21, at 4 p.m.  
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ..... June 26, at Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANTALA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba", "Taming" &amp; "Ten". Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Ten".

SHANGHAI LINE. PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO:  
S.S. "Anhui", "Chen", "Yingchow", "Shantung", "Sinkiang" and "Sungning", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply toBUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA ..... YUENSANG ..... SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ..... YUENSANG ..... SUNDAY, June 17, Daylight.

HAIKONG ..... LOHSANG ..... WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 7 a.m.

SANDAKAN ..... MAUSANG ..... SATURDAY, June 23, at Noon.

MANILA ..... LOHSANG ..... SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Colonies, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description signed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI  
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## EASTWARD.

S.S. JAPAN, 6,013 tons, Capt. J. P. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on the 19th June.

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The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, hysteria, headache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, etc., are all cured by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting diseases, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food is a perfect remedy for all the above ailments. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy. So, THE VETARZO REMEDY CO., 10, LONDON, ENGLAND. (In principle, the genuine test is whether "VETARZO REMEDY" on Government stamp. SOLD BY BOOTHS, OASH CHEMISTS.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
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 NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING  
HAITAN ..... [Capt. A. E. Hodgins.] FRIDAY, 22nd June at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Banooka Maru*, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extraordinary Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th June, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be lifted in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas on 15th June, 1917, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1917. 1891

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1916—

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—Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.

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—Fire Fund £3,837,147.

—Life &amp; Annuity Funds £17,587,500.

—Sinking Fund account £18,250.

£23,970,507.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.

Life and Annuity £2,141,583.

Revenue Marine Department 337,239.

Other Receipts 470,940.

£5,330,222.

The Accumulated Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

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Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory

(whether may be induced from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,

SARS, CATARRH OF

ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy

a restorative power, that is simply

unusually.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT  
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS Displacement SAILING DATE

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INABA MARU, (MONDAY, 18th July, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA

NIROKO MARU, (FRIDAY, 15th June at 5 p.m.

SUWA MARU, (TUESDAY, 19th June at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU, (MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

HITACHI MARU, (WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.

KIRIN MARU, (FRIDAY, 15th June.

BOMBAY MARU, (SATURDAY, 23rd June.

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REVOLUTION "ROT"  
ABOUT GERMANY.

## A FEW FACERS.

(BY H. THOMAS CURTIS.)

You have seen pictures of Belgian deportees huddled beneath the German larch. If you have a mental picture of the masses of Germany in a somewhat similar relative position to their authorities, get rid of it.

It is not a real picture, it is only a mirage. The idea that the German people are a downtrodden mass forced against their wishes to take up arms and continuing to use these arms simply because a few men, known as the Government, will that they shall do so, is in direct contradiction to the facts of the case.

I grant that the Germans are distressed, sick of the war. As a swift and happy means of building up a Teutonic world-empire it has not come up to expectations. The majority of Germans, however, are not dissatisfied with their Government because of this.

"But what of those violent speeches in the Reichstag?" you may ask. "Don't they show a dangerous discontent and prove that the German people are against their Government?"

There are 97 deputies in the Reichstag. Of these only 18 (less than 20 per cent) are openly arrayed against the war policy. They constitute the Social Democratic Minority; it is their speeches, together with an occasional one from the Social Democratic Majority, which make such pleasant reading in certain sections of the Allied Press. Many people read these speeches in England and in Germany, where for the most part they are made to empty benches, printed only in the Social Democratic Press, and even there in unobtrusive parliamentary type without "feature" headings, since those must be reserved, as in all other papers, for German victories. Furthermore, they are seldom read by soldiers, as the military censors are extremely sharp in detecting anything that may prove injurious to the helmeted mind.

The Social Democratic Majority, although keeping an eye on electoral reform, are solidly behind the war machine. In fact, were I not aware of their party affiliations, I should have mistaken some of them with whom I talked for dyed-in-the-wood Conservatives. Most of them display the customary German weakness of prostrating themselves at the feet of the men higher up if they show them a little personal consideration. Not a few of them have been as wildly enthusiastic over a conquering Fatherland as the most rabid-rattling Junker. One of them, who in peace days told me that he would oppose the war party as long as he lived, confessed to me after three months of war that he and his kind were wrong in criticising the military form of government. "Look at France," he said, "France is a Republic, and see how we are beating her."

THREE CLASSES OF GERMANS.  
From the revolutionary point of view the Germans might be divided into three classes. To Class I, being the leaders, the semi-diplomatic army officer and professor, and the great men of business, Class II, contains the bulk of the people. Class III, contains the 18 revolutionary extremists in the Reichstag and a small minority of the population, certainly not more than 20 per cent. This class has already tried to revolt, but a police system of revolver, sword and machine gun, espionage and preventive arrests, has rendered all attempts futile. It is obvious that there can be no hope of a revolution until Class III, wins the support of Class II.

But the latter despise the former and seeks to curry favour with Class I, from which it also derives its ready-made ideas. While English-speaking people express a belief that Germany will follow the Russians and overturn their authority, they are simply deceiving what they; in their advanced political enlightenment, would do if they were in the position of

the Germans. In Germany not more than 20 per cent of the people are thus enlightened, and it is important to note that they are the least influential members of society. When you hear that the Germans are about to throw aside their objectionable institutions, remember that for three generations a belief in those institutions has been bred in their very marrow. The Germany is grafted to the tree of the State at the age of four, and rarely does he fail to grow minutely into the fibres of the wood with each succeeding year.

Because you would not care to live under the Kaiser, it does not follow that the Germans are beginning to feel the same way. The Germans love their country, and they are ardent students of its history as revealed to them by their professors—men who always write with the hope of official approval. That is why their glorious history, as they see it, is the history of the house of Hohenzollern—the axis of the German world, the only world worth while. I believe that the German people will sooner or later get constitutional freedom, thanks to Allied guns, but I can conceive nothing more suicidal to the average German mind than the mere suggestion that they should depose the Kaiser.

HOWEVER MADE IDEAS.  
There can be no hope of genuine reform in Germany until an overwhelming majority realise and admit the absurdity of their present belief that the country, after exhausting every possible means of keeping the police, was forced to defend itself against a ring of jealous enemies. That delusion is the foundation-stone upon which the Government have reared their whole gigantic structure of falsehood. People will fight equally hard for their beliefs, whether those beliefs be right or wrong, and until this foundation-stone is torn away the combination of millions of blindly obedient industrial human ants, putting all their faith in a set of unscrupulously ambitious leaders, will continue to be a fire-brand in the society of nations. This stone is so firmly set that it cannot be moved until Germany is forced to admit that she is defeated.

While the majority of Germans while on the British blockade of the German stomach, they delight in their own Government's blockade of the German mind. If a "neutral" comes to England from Germany he is asked by everyone he meets, "How are things really there?" Reverse the proceeding and the average German would not think of seeking information. He would explain the whole situation. Only ideas with the made-in-Germany label are good enough for him.

"The entrance of the United States will have no immediate effect of depression upon the German people. Since the first winner of the war they have been educated to the belief that America has been doing practically all she could against them. During the Sussex crisis, of a year ago the people were almost unanimous for unlimited submarine warfare. America came in and not at that time one of the few great editors of Germany said to me: 'Our Government may yield to the United States this time, but sooner or later, unless our enemies come to terms, unrestricted warfare will be ordered. Not only do Count Reventlow and his party believe through it we can win, but our Government are in the awkward position of having educated more than 80 per cent of our people to believe that our "U" boats can defeat any combination of enemies if we use them without scruple. We have got to the point where it would be a calamity to the "spirit of resistance of our people if they felt that the war is being ended by defeat while this weapon is being held back."

The Frightfulness War is the People's War in Germany. "Hold out, and the submarine will bring England down" is their motto. While they believe this, and they will believe it for a long time yet, they will not rise in revolt. A little innocuous legislation may be passed in their favour as a sop to their sacrifices, but the Hohenzollerns will not go the way of the Romanoffs for the present.

The "Daily Mail."

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 Wednesday, June 20th.—Whole of No. 3 Company.  
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 Friday, June 22nd.—Whole of No. 1 Platoon.

Helmets will be worn on all the above parades. Those not yet fitted with same must wear Caps and Covers. The Chief Inspector (Musketry) will inspect all Bands and Cleaning gear on these parades.  
 From and including Thursday, June 22nd, and during the Ramadan Fast, the members of this Platoon are exempt from all except Patrol duties.

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 HOUSES in Shrewsbury and Moreson Terraces.  
 HOUSES on Broadway, Canton.  
 HOUSES TO LET: Wong-nai-chong Road.  
 Apply to—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.  
 For rent and other particulars. Apply to—  
 THE MANAGER,  
 Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,  
 46, Connaught Road Central,  
 Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1573

## TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
 Apply—  
 A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
 Alexandra Buildings,  
 OF THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,  
 Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-90.  
 The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea level.  
 To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at the Victoria Harbour add 10 feet 10 inches to the height given in the table.

June 16th to 22nd, 1917.

Time	High Water	Low Water
6.00	10.0	4.0
6.30	10.1	3.9
7.00	10.2	3.8
7.30	10.3	3.7
8.00	10.4	3.6
8.30	10.5	3.5
9.00	10.6	3.4
9.30	10.7	3.3
10.00	10.8	3.2
10.30	10.9	3.1
11.00	11.0	3.0
11.30	11.1	2.9
12.00	11.2	2.8
12.30	11.3	2.7
13.00	11.4	2.6
13.30	11.5	2.5
14.00	11.6	2.4
14.30	11.7	2.3
15.00	11.8	2.2
15.30	11.9	2.1
16.00	12.0	2.0
16.30	12.1	1.9
17.00	12.2	1.8
17.30	12.3	1.7
18.00	12.4	1.6
18.30	12.5	1.5
19.00	12.6	1.4
19.30	12.7	1.3
20.00	12.8	1.2
20.30	12.9	1.1
21.00	13.0	1.0
21.30	13.1	0.9
22.00	13.2	0.8
22.30	13.3	0.7
23.00	13.4	0.6
23.30	13.5	0.5
24.00	13.6	0.4

**JUST ARRIVED**  
**"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES**  
**ALL MODELS**

	Prices
2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed Cylinders	\$300.00
3 1/2 " Little Twin	\$550.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus	\$750.00
7-9 " Big Twin (Electric Model)	\$850.00

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**  
 4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

**Quality.**

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

*Lea & Perrins*  
 The Original and Genuine  
 WORCESTERSHIRE

**EXCHANGE.**  
 Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Bank	Rate
On London	2/5 1/2
On demand	2/5 1/2
30 days sight	2/5 1/2
4 months sight	2/5 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/5 1/2
On Paris	334
On demand	334
Credit, 4 months sight	334
On New York	38 1/2
On demand	38 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	38 1/2
On Bombay	nom.
On Calcutta	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Singapore	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Manila	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Shanghai	nom.
On demand	nom.
On Yokohama	nom.
On demand	nom.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per oz.)	47.70
Silver (per oz.)	39 1/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	2 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent	2 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	4 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	per.

**THE "CHINA MAIL"**  
**NOTICE**

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, but no communication for publication but as evidence of good will.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 5 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: MAIL, Hongkong.  
 Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.  
 Telephone No. 22.  
 THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

**POST OFFICE NOTICES.**

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

**LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS**

**OUTWARD.**

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	9.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Sha Tin and Sheung Shui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Tai O, Sha Tin, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samui	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

**FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.**

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukon	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays	—	—

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

**ECONOMY IN THE END.**

IT costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is a economy in the end; it always cures and saves your child from all Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

**Cuticura**  
**The Great Skin Cure**

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal.

**TRIAL FREE**

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching instantly, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff and the hands of chaps and sores.

Five free sample each address post-card: Write for it, please, 27, Charleshouse Sq., London, E.C. 4. Sold every where.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

**CHAIRS.**

**I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.**

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Six hours	Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
10 cents	20 "	35 "	50 "	70 "	1.00	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

**II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.**

Hour	Three hours	Six hours	Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
0.60 cents	\$1.00	2.00	2.00

**III.—In the Hill District.**

**With 2 Bearers With 2 Bearer.**

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Six hours	Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)
10 cents	20 "	35 "	50 "	70 "	1.00	\$1.00

## RICKSHAS.

**I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.**

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

**II.—In Kowloon.**

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	15 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

**III.—Tai-po Road.**

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hiker causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile	
single	75 cents
return	1.00
Beyond 4th to 6th mile	
single	1.50
return	2.00
Beyond 6th to 8th mile	
single	1.75
return	2.50
Beyond 8th to 11th mile	
single	2.00
return	3.00

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha

## FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

**I.**

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	From Clock Tower to Race Course	From Clock Tower to Bay View House	From Bay View House to Quarry Bay
10 cents	04	04	10	12	08

**II.—In the City of Victoria.**

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Four hours	Five hours	One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
10 cents	20 "	35 "	50 "	70 "	85 "	1.00	\$1.25

**III.—Beyond Victoria.**

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour	Two hours	Three hours	Four hours	Five hours	One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
25 cents	40 "	55 "	70 "	85 "	\$1.00

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria, the fare shall be increased by 50 per centum.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai, and increased slightly at moderately elsewhere; it is probably highest in the Pacific near the Bonin Islands. Areas of low pressure are indicated over S. Manchuria, the Yangtze Valley and Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch. Total since January 1st, 22.55 inches, against an average of 30.96 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 16th June—  
 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. and S.W. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some showers.  
 2.—Formosa Channel: S. winds, fresh.  
 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.  
 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of June, 1917.

Date	Ends	Begin
June 15th, 5.24 a.m.	7.18 p.m.	
16th, 5.28 "	7.18 "	
17th, 5.28 "	7.18 "	
18th, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
19th, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
20th, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
21st, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
22nd, 5.29 "	7.19 "	
23rd, 5.30 "	7.20 "	
24th, 5.30 "	7.20 "	
25th, 5.30 "	7.20 "	
26th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	
27th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	
28th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	
29th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	
30th, 5.31 "	7.21 "	

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 15, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Wlstock	6 a.	29.73	61	—	—	0	b
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	b
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Batavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Tai-chu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—	—	b
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	b</